US-A-4930199 or melt extracted. Also metal fibres produced as described in US-A-4220112 can be used.

These metal fibres have an equivalent diameter usually between 1 and 100 µm, and more typically between 6 and 25. The equivalent diameter is the diameter of the circle, which has the same surface as the fibre section when cut perpendicularly to the axis of the fibres.

Typically, the fabric which is subject of the invention, has an air permeability of more than 2400 l/10cm²*h and preferably more than 4500 l/10cm²*h. The weight of the fabric will be more than 600g/m² and less than 2000g/m². The thickness of the fabric will be not less than 0.8 mm and preferably more than 1mm.

Different knitting structures can be used to provide the fabric as subject of the invention. It was found that knitting structures single jersey 1/2, single jersey 1/3 and single jersey 1/4 can be used to provide knitted fabrics, comprising metal fibres with more than 90 stitches per square centimetre. Other single jersey structures, with more floating yarns such as single jersey 1/5, single jersey 1/6 or more, can be used.

By single jersey structures is meant a knitting structure, obtainable by using one needle bed, providing one stitch for every needle in the needle bed per row of stitches.

Different gauges can be used to provide the fabric as subject of the invention. The gauge are the number of needles per inch on the needle bed or beds of the knitting machine. Typically gauges from 10 to 32 can be used. However it is shown that to obtain more than 90 stitches per cm², gauge 16 or more should be used. Best fabrics were provided using gauge 20 or more, such as gauge 22 or more.

Different yarns with different metrical numbers can be used to provide the fabric as subject of the invention. The metrical number (Nm) of a

yarn, as mentioned in the list, is an expression for the fineness of the yarn. It gives you the length of yarn that has a weight of 1 gram. For reason of comparison, all metrical numbers were re-calculated as if all fibres were metal fibres of type AISI 316L. To obtain a fabric as subject of the invention, yarns with metrical number Nm 5.5 can be used. Finer yarns such as Nm 7.5 or Nm 10 could also be used to reach 90 or more stitches per $cm^2$.

Reinforcement multifilament weft yarns with a titre of less than 180 tex, such as e.g. metal yarn or glass fiber yarns, can be incorporated, as described in the international application number PCT/BE98/0010.

A fabric as subject of the present invention, with two surfaces having a different fibre content can be provided by using the plating technique as described in Belgian patent application number 9800212.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is provided a use of a fabric according to any one of the preceding fabrics for covering moulds and tempering or press-on rings which are utilised in the process of forming glass plates, or for covering the means of transport by which glass plates are moved during the forming process.

Still according to the present invention, there is provided a method for reducing the risk for marking the glass surface during bending.

**Brief description of the drawings.**

The embodiments of the invention will be explained by making use of next figures

- FIGURE 1 shows a mould on which a separation cloth is mounted.
- FIGURE 2 shows a side view on a yarn with single yarns which are an intimate blend of different fibres
- FIGURE 3 shows a side view on a yarn with single yarns which consist out of one type of fibres.
- FIGURE 4 shows the knitted structure hereafter called "single jersey 1/2"
- FIGURE 5 shows the knitted structure hereafter called "single jersey 1/3"
- FIGURE 6 shows the knitted structure hereafter called "single jersey 1/4"
- FIGURE 7 shows the knitted structure hereafter called "single jersey 1/5"

**Description of the preferred embodiments of the invention.**

A schematic drawing of a glass shaping mould, covered with separation) is given in figure 1. The mould 11 is here covered by a separation cloth 12 (shown partially). The glass 14, which is initially pre-shaped but flat, is brought in contact with the mould 11 and the separation cloth 12, to transfer the shape of the mould into the glass 14. This can be done on many different ways. There is always a vacuum created between mould 11 and glass 14 when the glass 14 is in contact with the mould 11. Therefore air is sucked through the mould perforations 13 and through the separation cloth 12.

It is part of the invention that the yarns, used to provide the knitted fabric as subject of the invention, comprises metal fibres. Metal fibres can be incorporated in the yarns of the fabric on different ways. It can be done